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The associates is the most complete ever offered to the public.
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HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT SALMANDER SAFES,
With Stearns & Marvin's improvement,
Seared by the selebrated Le Beile Fowder-Proof Lock, with a
mall key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr.
Stearm, who has for fourteen years superintended their manubetters, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been occusioned in one of them.

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Planos and Melodeons from eight different manufactures—making the largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Piance—all of which will be sold at stretce that defy competition. Piance to rent, and rent silowed as purchase, at H. WATER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Plance tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved Cash paid by Second-hand Piance. Music at reduced prices.

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THE OBLY SALAMANDER SAFE MADE,
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HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three Since the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of un pleasant taste. Four first-premium silver medals and World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the marke For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the ma-heturer. T. J. Hussand, Philadelphia.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER. The precuring of a pure and unadulterated acticle of Jamaica Chapter is now a great desideratum with every family. Its power and great efficeop for Diarrhea, Norvous Debility, Indigestion, 4.0., is known; but for its quality, we have to rely upon the Together of the maker.

Leon's EXPRACT OF JAMAICA CINCER is guaranteed a perfectly pure article, and should be always inquired for.

Soil throughout the world by every respectable dealer.

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Wigs and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house,
They are established all over the world for their graceful beauty,
sees and durability—fitting to a charm. The terest and best
stock in the world. If private rosens for applying his famous
DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 225 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS BEWARE. - There is some Scoled trash in the market which has been offered as LYON's MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects. Touch it not. Go to the depot, No. 424 Breadway, or to some druggist of good standing, and then you will set the fresh and infallible ariels. The price is 25 cents per flask.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-LIFE PROLONGED .- Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions and the purity of the blood depends the duration of life and physical sujoyment. There three essentials of longevity and health, are regulard and perpetuated by the use of Holloway's Pills.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

## New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1856.

TO GORRESPONDENTS. Bio notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the mame and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good fulth.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must he handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Diplomatic and Consular bill was comidered. Mr. Clayton proposed a ten years' contract at \$16,680 the round trip, one trip per month, for carrying the mails to and from England. This is the Vanderbilt scheme. One or two improvement bills were passed.

In the House, the Des Moines Improvement bill evas passed. Mr. Dunn moved a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill for the a imission of Kancas, but the motion failed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman moved to amend by prohibiting the army from eaforcing the bogus laws of Kansas. After a sharp debate, the amendment was adopted (in Committee) by a vote of 88 to 40.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax yesterday from Liverpool, with several days' later advices. The most important item of news is that which announces a revolutionary movement in Spa'n, accompanied by a change of Ministry, but the report is not clear as to the order in which these events occurred nor as to their connection with each other.

The English news is of varied interest, but we

tins as to the negotiations in progress between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Dallas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have advices of rain in almost every direction yesterday-at Halifax in the Esst, at Washington and Baltimore toward the South, at Pittaburgh and Buffalo in the West and North-west. We trust this parched region may soon be visited by a little refreahing dispensation.

John W. Geary, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, has been nominated Governor of Kansas on place of Wilson Shannon, removed.

The House had a talking-match last evening-a time-saving arrangement which we heartily approve. Give the days to business and the evenings to speeches-there are many evenings of Congressmen worse spent than this.

There is no more a'arming circumstance in the present social and political condition of the United States than the growing dissatisfaction everywhere evident with the judicial tribunals, and the growing distrust in the administration of justice, especially of criminal justice. And what renders this distrust and dissatisfaction the more alarming, is that they are evidently so well founded.

It is disestisfaction at the administration of criminal justice far more than anything else, that has brought about the present extraordinary state of things in California, where the whole machinery of the State Government has been temporarily superseded by a most dangerous experiment, the ultimate result of which it is yet impossible to foresee. It is this growing dissatisfaction with the administration of justice which has led in so many States-our own among the rest-to the experiment of elective judiciaries a remedy, we are sorry to say, which, however plausible in theory, has thus far proved in practice entirely inadequate to remedy the evils complained of, and which in some cases—as in California for instance, not to mention those which have occurred nearer home—has raised very miserable blackguards to seats on the Bench. Justice however requires the confession, that if we compare the very worst Judges yet appointed by popular vote with such men, for instance, as Judge Kane of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judge Crawford of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and Lecompte, the infamcus and atrocious Chief Justice of Kansas-we shall be driven to confess, that however the new method of appointing Judges by popular election may have failed to fulfill the wishes and promises of its advocates, the old methodthat of Executive appointment-judged by its fruits, has still less to recommend it. The conservative classes, who have ever been

accustomed to look to the Judiciary as the great bulwark of property and of personal rights, cannot but regard the growing contempt into which our tribunals are falling as fraught with the greatest dengers to the community. Hence they may reasonably be expected to discountenance a course of polley which, by employing the Judiciary, not for the administration of justice, but as one of the means of accomplishing an unlawful object, exposes the whole system to popularaversion and contempt. It is impossible to imagine anything more damaging to the popular reputation of the Judiciary than the use made by the Federal Administration of Judge Lecompte, as an instrument of tyranny, oppression and outrage in the Territory of Kausas. The Border Ruffiars of Missouri, the Administration at Weshirgton, and the politicians who have nominated Buchanan for the Presidency, and who are urging his election, are engaged in a plot to make Kansas a Slave State. This plot they propose to carry out by preventing any more Free-State men from settling in the Territory, and by driving out those who are already there. For the accomplishment of both these equally illegal objects, they do not hesitate to resort to the most illegal and violent means. Steamboats on their way up the Missouri river are stopped by armed bodies of men, are searched from stem to stern, every passenger is obliged to give an account of himself, every trunk and other package is examined, and if any unfortunate Free State men are found on board, they are not only sent back again down the river but are robbed of their arms, and in many cases of their clothing and their money. Parties of Free-State emigrants attempting to cross the State of Missouri by land are in like manner stopped on the highways, robbed and prevented from passing through the State. Should any of them evade these obstacles and enter the Territory, they are liable to be robbed and disarmed by the Border-Ruffian settlers of the frontier towns, and should they apply to Gen. Smith commanding the United States troops for protection, all they get from him is a lecture on the Impolicy of coming into the Territory under existing circumstances, and his advice to move out of it as speedily

as posibly. These outrages, however, against the Free State men, scandalous as they are, yet dwindle into insignificance when compared with these perpetrated by Chief Justice Lecompte in his official character, and by Marchal Donaldson and "Sheriff" Jones in their official characters, under color of law, and as we have every reason to believe, by express instructions from Washington, forwarded from the Attorney-General's Office. When we consider the outrages of which Lecompte and Donaldson have been guilty, it is impossible to imagine that they would remain in office for a single day had they not acted by such orders. Instigated by orders from Washington, at all events sanctioned by the President's tacit approval, Lecon pte causes bogus indictments for high treason to be found against the principal Free-State leaders, under which bogus irdictments several of them have been held in close prison for months, with the prospect before them, should Buchanan be elected President, that this tedious and most false imprisonment will be folowed by hanging. The same Grand Jury, under Letructions of the same bogus sort upon which their indictments for treason were found, indict the hetel and the printing offices at Lawrence as nuisances, and a posse of Border Ruffians collected by Marshal Denaldson, and brought by him to Lawrence, is there employed by Sheriff ' Jones in burning the hotel, sacking the printing offices, and in the general robbery and plunder of that unfortunate settlement. According to Judge Crawford, it is lawful self-defense to pick a quarrel with a man, and if he defends himself against you, then to shoot him. According to Chief Justice Lecompte, to attempt any resistance to murder, arson and robbery, when perpetrated by pers ns calling themselves a Sheriff's posse, is high treason-and on that ground warrants of arrest have been issued against all who assembled in arms at news of the attack on Law; ence, and with the design to aid in its defense. Can it be expected that the law, they disgraced, thus abused thus

respect? Thus administered by Lecomptes and Crawfords, what wonder that it becomes a hissing and a by word !

Mr Washington Hunt has recommenced his epistolary labors in the service of the Silver-Grey faction which bolted from the Whig State Convention which nominated him-which got up a " Union 'Safety" ticket to defeat him-and which missed no opportunity to disparage and discomfit him so long as he remained faithful to the friends of his better days. Those friends nominated him in 1852 for reëlection as Governor; but the Union-savers secretly, treacherously voted for Pierce and Seymour, and knocked Mr. Hunt in the head by some 20,000 majority. Every vote of that majority was cast by those whose game Mr. Hunt is now playing and whose cause he is persistently pettifogging. We cannot wish him so ill as to desire that he may be treated by them-should they ever have a chance to requite his services—as he has treated his old comrades.

Mr. Hunt came late into the Whig party, having been its decided antagonist during several of its arlier years; and he would seem ambitious to serve out his time by working for it several years after it is dead. That would be only an excess of chivalry; but Mr. Hant inclines to bestow his services, not on the great mass of the Whig party, who stood by its flag while it waved, but on the guerrillas and cowboys who infested its camp during its latest campaigns, kicking up rows in its conrentions, bolting its nominations, and leaguing in secret with its deadly enemies to defeat and destroy it This they at length effected, burying Mr Washington Hunt in its ruins; whereupon our meek friend digs himself out of the heap and commences flinging the fragments thus detached at the heads of the constant and generous friends he has now parted from. Perhaps he will build himself up gain by this pelicy—we shall wait and see.

Mr. Huat, while doing the work of the K. N.'s, professes not to belong to their concern. He plays the part of an outside decoy for them, just as Mr. James Brooks outside of the lodges cooperates with Erastus inside in advancing their mutual fortures. To all intents, the position, the sims and the principles of these three are exactly alike. And the duty assigned to Mr. Hunt in the present struggle is to induce some friends of Free Kansas to cast their votes for Fillmore and Donelson. This is the way he sets about it :

This is the way he sets about it:

"The Katass question, which has made one party, will as speedily unmake it, whenever law and order and right are once more established by the innate sense of justice which ultimately prevails, and which has hitherto carnied our institutions safely through every conflict which threatened their security. We are not responsible for the present state of affairs. We have borne no part in creating these new political combinations. Neither have we any interest in the result of the Presidential contest, beyond the concern which every good citizen must feel in the national wedere. Surely, we have no personal ends to advance, no ambitious hopes to be gratified. We can include no oremedy existing evils so far as this may come within the competency of the Executive Government. Our position is especially favorable, therefore, for a calm, dishietersted and impartial exercise of the right of suffrage. Let us discharge this duty with perfect independence, influenced by no partisan passion, but animated by the same love of country, the same practical views, the same spirit of moderation and self-sacrifice, which actsated your father and his illustrions compatitots, when they reared the temple of Union and combined the American States into one free, powerful Republic."

-There are just two destinies before Kansas-1. To become a Free State; 2. To become a Slave State. The question must soon be decided; no one can doubt that. In all human probability, it will be decided by the issue of the pending Presidential election. The Berder Ruffians are open-mouthed and hot for Buchapan; and we believe the majority of the party supporting him will be greater this tear in Western Missouri than ever perore. South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and all the States most intent on subjugating Kansas to Slavery, will also vote for Buchsnan. The Free-State party of Kaneas, with their friends and sympathizers in every State, are ardently supporting Fremont, and bope for his election to give a that Col. Fremont's election will secure Freedom to Karsas; we apprehend that Mr. Buchanan's will consign it to perpetual Slavery. And what of Mr. Fillmore? We know that the great body of his supporters in Congress talk and vote with the enslavers of Kansas; we know that they sustain Whitfield as Delegate and the atrocious code imposed on Kansas by Border-Ruffian usurpation. We know that they vote against admitting her with her Free-State Constitution; we don't know that they ever vote on her side, nor that Mr. Fillmore differs from them on this subject. If Mr. Hunt is better posted on the subject, will he be good enough to calighten his friends? The paragraph above quoted does not shed much light on the matter.

The Thermometor here does not indicate how distressing is the condition of the atmosphere to tuman beings, because, in addition to the terrible heat, there is such a lack of moisture that the whole space around the earth seems in a state correspondg with that of a close room heated by a red-hot tove. In such a room you may use a fan, but it brings no relief; the air is still hot. So of the natural egitation of the external atmosphere; it comes in hot guests that burn rather than cool the body. Such was the case on Sunday especially, though the breeze was very gentle, only just stirring the eaves, and with a motion upward from the earth rother than across its surface. All day the air was so hot and dry that but little advantage was gained by opening doors or windows-in fact some persons thought the closer the rooms the more endur able the sir, which probably was true, until the atmosphere of the apartment had been once passed brough the lungs. At night, however, to close deers and windows was to suffocate, and doubtless many persons who slept in close rooms on Sunday night inhaled seeds of disease that must result in death. In such weather care should be taken to procure the freest circulation of air through the alceping rooms, particularly of children; especially when we see that four-fifths of all the deaths in the city are of persons under twenty years of age, and nearly one half of those under two years. This worse than railroad slaughter is. for the most part, owing to the construction of the houses that are built to let to the poor, not the very poor, but those who are not able to own their dwellings. The sleeping rooms of almost the entire class of dwellings called "tenant houses" are in the center of the building, without the least ventilation except through the door or a small window opening into a room, the windows of which in their turn, sethape, look out upon a small court, bounded or brick walls forty or fifty feet high. There are thousands upon thousands of human beings now in this cire wto have no better lodgings these ppressive sights when the thermometer shows an average heat of 85° to 90° in the most siry quarters au poot a spice of humbug in the reiterated bulle- missppied, may continue to command the popular of the best constructed houses. And even among

the best, these "dark bedrooms" are all too commor. into which the children are thrust like loavesof bread or joints of meatina baker's oven. It is beyond bums n reason to expect them to come out in other than a cooked state. No one can sleep in such a model of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" and retain a bealthy vigor. To all who are tamiliar with the mode of living among the working classes, it is a wonder that our city bills of mortality are not graver. Scarcely one in a hundred of them has convenience of bathing, and if they had, their education and habits do not prompt them to use the bath often; consequently they lie down at night in a condition, by the natural exhalations from the body, to completely poison the atmosphere of a close room. There is no doubt in our opinion, that many of the deaths now occurring among children, result from the unwholesome construction of houses, and the want of cleanliness, as well as from the foul air arising from nuisances that could be abated by municipal interference.

The cheapest and best, as well as most efficient agent to promote both comfort and health, is water: pure water. The panting thousands would breath freely if we could have the Croton water that is uselessly wasted in the city sprinkled daily upon pavements, sidewalks, doorsteps, walls and roofs, where it would not only allay the sirocco of dust, but in its evaporation would cool the air we breath, and make it more endurable. The use of water indoors in various ways, to add moisture to the air of rooms, would temper the leat; for, let it be understood it is not that the weather is hotter than ever before, but that the air is so dry as well as hot. Frequent sprinkling of floors or oil cloths, or carpets that a little water would not injure, would add greatly to the comfort of apartments. One of the most refreshing things to do at such times is to dip a clean towel in water and wring it slightly; then take it by two corners and snap it, by which means the water is thrown off in a fine spray. The air of the whole house may be moistered in the same way by two persons with a stout sheet between them, and nothing can be more grateful to an invalid, or more life-restoring in a sick-room. In addition to the moisture, a most grateful perfume may be infused into the atmoshere by adding some aromatic ingredient to the water in which the cloths are dipped. For a sick person who feels as though the bed was burning, there is no relief so efficacious as this of the wet cloth violently shaken over the bed. It will often enable the patient to fall into a gentle sleep that will continue, perhaps, through the night.

At noon yesterday, a southwesterly breeze sprung up, not strong, but evidently charged with moisture, which rendered the atmosphere, though heated to over 90°, quite comfortable. Whoever observed the fact, will see at once the advantage of an artificial moistening of the air around and within our houses, and particularly in our sleeping-rooms. Let it be borne in mind that the human system can endure an atmosphere of 100° Fahrenheit, charged with moisture, better than one of 80° of dry heat. And during the present extremely hot and dry state of the air, let all who can abstain from labor and exposure to the sun, and from all food and drink of a heating nature. If we cannot keep cool, at least let us avoid getting hotter. It is quite vain to think of getting away from the hot weather by runbing to the country. We may escape some dustafter we get there-and on mountain-tops or sea banks the air may be in a purer condition; but everywhere, from Quebec to Mexico, we shall find it hot, and in most places also dry.

The result of the trial of Herbert at Washington in a verdict of acquittal is another of the numerous incidents of the last twelve months, going to show what the free white people of this country, and in particular the free white laboring people of this country have to expect from the triumph and predominance of the Slave Power. Herbert, an Alabamian by birth and education, but selected by the shoulder-hitters and ballot-box stuffers of California to represent that State in Congress, insults death blow to the wrongs and persecutions to with abusive language and finally undertakes to which they have long been subjected. We know beat a waiter at a hotel, because that waiter informs him what the rule of the house is with respect to persons coming late to breakfast; and shen the waiter stands upon his defense against the attack thus made upon him, Herbert shoots h'm with a pistol! Such is the state of the facts -facts making out, according to the law of all civilized countries, a perfectly plain case of murder; nor can there be the least doubt that had the Irish waiter on no better grounds of justication killed Herbert, or any other person in Herbert's social position, the act would have been held to be murder, and the Irish waiter would have been hung for it. Under the English common law, which nominally constitutes the eriminal law of all the States of this Union, there is no point better established than that the man who commits a homicide in the pursuit of an unlawful enterprise, though that enterprise may have been undertaken without any design to kill, is guilty of murder. Thus, for instance, if a thief nters your house merely with a design to steal, but, being detected, and finding himself in danger. whether of arrest or of bodily harm, kills you, that, in the eye of the law, is just as much murder in him as if he had entered your house with a design to kill you. So if a man provokes a quarrel with his neighbor and assaults him, and then, finding himself in danger of being overpowered, draws a bowie-knife and stabs him, that, in the eye of the aw, is just as much murder as if he had begun by stabbing in the first place.

Such is at once the law of the land and the dictate of reason, justice, and common sense. Butas reason. ustice, common sense, and the law of the land, bave been set aside or trampled under foot in so many other particulars by the institution of Slavers, so it has come to be a settled point in the slaveholding States that no "gentleman," that is to say no rich map, shall ever be held, under any circumstances. to have committed a murder. If the person killed be also a person of social position, his friends may take it upon themselves to revenge his murder by committing another murder in their turn; and this, far more than any terror of the law, is the chief protection of life throughout the slaveholding States. If the person killed be of inferior social position, say a Yankee schoolmaster or an Irish waiter, in that case the homicide is thought to be abundantly expiated by submitting to go through the formalities of a trial; a verdict of acquittal on the ground of self-defense—as in the case of Matt Ward of Kentucky, and California Herbert at Washington-being very certain to follow.

We beast greatly in this country of our demo ratic equality, yet it is perfectly certain that no English gentleman or nobleman could kill a waiter at a botel under circumstances similar to those which attended the murder of Kenting by Herbert, and escape the gallows. Perhaps our Irish fellowcitizens are of opinion that American "gentlemen" ought to possess privileges in this respect not

to be freely indulged in the amusement of occasionally murdering an Irish waiter. Porhaps they coincide in opinion with the alare bolders that all industrious employments, and especially domestic service, are degrading, and that all who thus stand on a social level with slaves ought to be content to be treated like slaves. If such be the view of the matter taken by our adopted citizens of Irish origin, they may be expected to show it by doing all they can at the approaching Presidential election, by their votes and otherwise, to keep and confirm in power that privileged class to which Herbert belongs, and in whose acquittal that class has exhibited so much interest. His acquittal involves, indeed, a very important point of Southern privileges. Next to the privilege of flogging his own niggers at home, nothing can be more essential to the comfort and self-complacency of "gentlemen" of the Brooks and Herbert school than the privilege of shooting Irish waiters at Washington and elsewhere. If the citizens of the United States of Irish origin think this privilege of shooting Irish waiters ought to be secured to the slaveholders, and that the law laid down by Judge Crawford on Herbert's trial should be established as the law of the land, of course they will signify their opinion to that effect by doing all they can to elect Buchanan, the slaveholders' candidate. It would be difficult to conceive a more direct and emphatic indorsement of the slaveholding right to shoot Irish waiters than a general concentration of the Irish vote upon Bu-

chanan, the slaveholders' candidate. If, on the other hand—as we trust for the honor of human nature, and the credit of democracy will be the case-our Irish fellow-citizens are disinctined to sid in strengthening the hands of a privileged class who hold all labor and all laborers, whether white or black, in equal contempt; if they are disinclined to spread over Kansas and all our Western Territories a state of society of which the fruits ere seen alike in the murder of Keating and the acquittal of his murderer—if such be their views and feelings, we trust they will show them by renouncing all connection with a political party of which the role remaining principle is total and unresisting submission to slaveholding aggression

Mr. Joseph Brenan, one of the Irish exiles of 848, manifests his poetical genius and that love of human liberty for which, as nobody can deny, he left his native land, by a "Ballad for the Young South " in the columns of The New-Orleans Delta, from which we take the following elegant extract:

ich we take the following elegant e

"Hark to the howling demagogues—
A fierce and ravel.cus pack—
With postrils prone, and howl and bay,
Which run ucen our track!
The wadding bull-pup Hale—the cur
Of Massechnests breed—
The moping mongrel, sparsely crossed
With Puritani; seed—
The Hoston bards who join the chase
With genuine besale chime,
And Sunner, anaring peodle-pet
Of virgits past their prime; Rights—
Tray, Sianche and Swiet-heart all—
Are vepting shrill against us still.
And hunger for our fall:

high nobody will dispute that the We think nobody will dispute that the muse of

this New Orleans Joseph draws from the love of slave-breeding and the slave trade, as they are seen in that luxurious city, a most congenial inspiration. The Young South, whose great exemplar seems to be Mr. Presten S. Brooks, cannot desire a better bard than this martyr of Hibernian freedom, to whose high-flown imagination, his friend, John Mitchel's desire for a lot of fat niggers in Alabama was prosale and common place. But our readers Last not do this negro-worshiping poet the injustice ism. Here is another stanza of a fighting character, desperate enough even for the famous and bloody day of Slievegammon itself:

"Sons of the brave! the time is come
To how the haughty creet,
Or stand alone, despite the threats,
Of North, or East, or West!
The hour is come for manly deeds
And not for pulling words—
The hour is passed for platform prate—
It is the time for swords!
And by the same of John Calhoun,
To housest truth be true;
And by old Jackson's from will,

And by old Jackson's iron will, Now do what ye can do! By all ye love and all ye hope, Be resolute and proud, And make your flag a symbol high, Of triumph—or a abroud!"

It does not altogether appear from this outburst what Joseph and Mrs Potiphar propose to do about it. Probably, too, they are neither of them precisely aware that the names of Calbonn and Jackson do not go very well together, and that it is not the moment to talk of nullification " with naked steel in hand," just as a South Carolinian of Jacksonian perve and devotion to the Union is about to be elected President. What is the use of such Ballads for the Young South ? As if the Young South cared anything for nonsense of that description. Why letters are daily received from gentlemen. young and old, of the highest respectability at the South, declaring their earnest desire for the success, at this crisis, of the original Jeffersonian policy of Slavery Restriction. Of these letters, that of the Hon. ADAM BEATTY of Kentucky, lately published in our columns, is a sample. Indeed, it is currently reported, though we have no means of saying with how much truth, that Col. Fremont is constantly in the receipt of applications for office from all parts of the South, a clear indication, if it be true, that even with Mr. Millard Fillmore for its orotund advocate and orator and Mr. Joseph Brenan for its inspired singer, nullification with its direful consequences of civil war and the overthrow of the Union, has as little hold on the Southern people as on those of the North.

If a geteral exportation of fools should ever take place from New-Orleans, it is hardly possible e doubt that Mr. Joseph Brenan will be included n the invoice.

Mesers. Burlingame and Campbell must stand risdicated by "the code" from any imputation of reluctance to meet Mr. P. S. Brooks and his friend" with a view to the satisfactory adjustment f any outstanding differences. Mr. Campbell's uggestion is excellent that "the retired place (Niegara Falls) I bad designated, being accessible by one day's travel, in a cool, healthful, and magnificently picturesque region, remote from the excitements of metropolitan life, would be far more appropriate in the hot season than any point in the District of Columbia"-for an amicable discussion and satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. By all means, Niagara is the place for making peace. It is a little remote; but when peace is the object, a few miles more or less are of little consequence.

Our only criticism on Messrs. Campbell and Buringeme's statements imports that they were entirely unnecessary. Cel. Brooks wanted to know here he could have a friendly meeting with Mr. Burlir game-out of the District Mr. Campbell responds for Mr. Burlingame, and suggests the Clifton House, Niagara Felis, Canada side. Col. Brooks objects to this, and rushes into print, saying many hard things of Mr. Burlingame, and express- nation at the time, as an abandon must of the traff

conceded to the British nobility. Porhaps they ing his apprehensions that he would he in danger of are of opinion that American "gentle men" aght his life if he should go through the North to read Canade. That is enough. There is nothing more to be said, and we wish Mesers. B and C. had said nothing. The case stood as well as it could stand for them without a word on their part.

We have an excellent letter from Oaondage Courty, showing that many, if not most of the leading Democrats of that county in other years are most enthusiastic and active for Fremont and Freedom. Were we to print it as written, we should doubtless anney many of the gentlemen named, who would not choose to be named as leading Democrate, though such be the fact. Suffice it that we have good reason for our belief that Onondaga will give Fremont and Dayton an overwhelming majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ACQUITTAL OF HERBERT.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26, 1856. The acquittal of Herbert occasions no surprise

here, considering the manner in which the Jury was empanneled, and the manifest leaning of the Judge. Men were allowed to sit on this trial, who, upon interrogation by the counsel, admitted they had formed and still entertained opinions as to the merits of the case; and others were in the box, though well known to be identified with the most partiean and intolerant order of Know-Nothingiam, and who consider killing an Irishman a peculiar claim to favor. The verdict was received with uprorious demonstrations of applause, as if a great Democratic triumph had been achieved, or come honorable object attained. It was made the eccasion of a rejoicing last night among the select spirits who, by their zeal throughout this prosecution, showed they had a common purpose to serve. Since the principle has been thus settled it is to be hoped the Washington hotel keepers will provide revolves as a standing dish for the protection of their guests and servants, as the law provides none.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SETTLING FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1856.

Since the existence of the Administration is doomed and seven months more will end its career. decided efforts will now be made to close up all the outstanding difficulties, and to turn over the books properly balanced on the 4th of March to the new President. This purpose certainly deserves commendation, and whatever may be charged or sapposed to the contrary, it is due to the Secretary of State to say that if his wishes and policy had been

consulted, there would be no differences to adjust. So far as the Sound Dues are concerned, they may be considered as definitively settled for the present, and probably for all future Administrations. The European Powers which were more directly and practically interested in the payment of those tolls were quite willing we should bear the brunt of that controversy, while they stood aloof and avoided polititical complications which it involved, and yet anxious to enjoy any advantages that might result from our negotiations. Under these circumstances, and with the feeling manifested in the Senate upon giving the notice to terminate the treaty with Denmark, it was considered most prudent to abandon the discussion and to allow that little Power to claim the benefits which she has so

ong enjoyed. There is every reasonable probability that a commercial treaty will be concluded with Russia before the exodus of Gen, Pierce. During the war with the Allies, frequent overtures were made, offering liberal concessions, but Mr. Marcy declined to adopt them, being upright in maintaining a strict neutrality, and unwilling to open any cause of exception to the Alies. Still the opportunities for conference, which then occurred, disclosed pretty freely the basis and general terms upon which a Convention might be formed, and peace has doubtless led to a more careful scrutiny of th exact conditions which are necessary for mutual advantages of trade. We have now nothing but an old treaty of friendship with Russia, which is entirely unfitted to the present state of opinion, or to the relations existing between the two countries. England has heretofore monopolized the most valuable commerce between Russia and the United States, in manufactures, imports and shipping, by an indirect system which has levied profitable tax for agencies and factorage, beside the gains for converting our raw material into common fabrice, upon both countries. Removal of the

find their way into British pockets. The same thing is quite true of Mexico, which though adjoining our own Territory, has been is namer shut out from commercial communication and free contact by a mistaken policy of exclusion, equally injurious to both parties. Her precious etals go past our ports to satisfy interest to British bondholders, and to pay for fabrics which might more readily and cheaply be supplied from the United States. If Comonfort is able to maintain himself under the new Constitution, and to withstand the formidable opposition of the Churchin fact, if any stability can be secured in Mexico. there is a fair prospect, from the developments here, that a wiver policy will be inaugurated, and the old prejudices effectually conquered.

old restrictions, and direct trade, would turn into

our exchequer annually many millions that now

With England there is now no serious bone of rontention, though my Lord Palmerston still fights by of an up and down reconciliation. During the rogress of the Enlistment discussion, and while Mr. Buchanan was conducting the negotiations is egard to Central America, some important sugestions were made, which, though informal, were till significant. One of them-as was mentioned in this correspondence at the time, or soon afterwas the recession to Honduras of the Bay Islands,

thus removing that ugly point of controversy.

A willingness was signified, too, to take the Morningness was signified. quite Protectorate out of the range of the diplematic artillery, by putting the Indiana upon a footing like those of the United States, with an annaity from Nicaragua, to be guaranteed by both Gov eraments. England protests she has no deure to exercise this Protectorate, but is will ng to surred der it in any way to preserve her hoser and good faith to the Musquitoes Ou that point the mes of accommodation are not difficult. The remaining one is more embarrassing in many respects. England desires San Just to be a free port, thus divesting Nicaragua of a right which, for six years a least, we have maintained to be well founded. proposition of similar import, and including the surrender of Guanacaste, an important Province lying on the line of transit to Costa Rics, was made in 1852, and strangely enough, accepted by Mr. Fil'mere's Administration. It excited much indis-